Continued from Fifth Page, that you are doing better with them near ' home. Yet still, as this is all the territory left abov', which there is any contention between us, the Co' smittee come forward with an intermediate proposal to settle it once for all by making it a State. The pats an end to further strife about prohibition or protection. The people of the Territory have already the right granted to them on the statute-book of determining the question for themselves. You have on your side possession, which they say makes nine points of the law; we have on ours the aridity of the surface unfavorable to all forms of agricultural labor, and therefore appropriate to Slavery. Let us abide by that result now which is sure to some sconer or later. I for one am free to say, I do not feat it. And here let me quote a remark made to me personally on this subject, by one of the gentlemen on the opposite side of the Committee. He of jected to this proposition because he said it put us bo'n in fuller positions. I should be censured at home for voting to admit a Slave State, while he should mee a with similar treatment for consenting to admit another of the consenting to admit another of the consenting to admit another of the consenting to admit a slave state, while he should mee a with similar treatment for consenting to admit another, the rees state. Now, it seemed to me, on the contrary, that the very even neuture of this chance was exactly that which would justify both of as in our resp. citive action. Yet, that you are doing better with them nears , home. Yet positions. I should be consured at former is revening to admit a Slave State, while he should mee', with similar treatment for consenting to admit anothe is. Free State. Now, it seemed to me, on the contrary, that the very even nature of this chance was exactly that which would justify both of us in our respirative action. Yet, I confess I should be very unwilling to enter into the projections unless we can all agree to regard it as putting to rest for ever a troubler one cause of dissension. I have no desire to vote for it if it be not acceptable to the other side. But even if they should reject it, I think the offerought at least to exinguish every facuare complaint about the explasion of slaveholders from the Territories, and every presence that the refread to grant protection is good cause for their present violent course. The dissolution of the Union would sear ely tend to rake more slaves in the Territories of the United States. I very much doubt whether it will cellarge the number anywhere. Be that as it may, if it be though better to let New Mexico remain in its present consistent, even though it be a slaveholding Territory bayert all present power of change by Congress, I am reutent. On all other accounts, excepting as meetitement of strifes, I should regard this as the most savisable course. But in either event I see no objection to expurging from its statute book, under the aftherity expressly reserved to Congress, of that portion of itse well described by my friend of Ohio. I cannot imagine that any calm, right-minded man, of either party, could object to it. In permitting its continuance for a moment we only condemn ourselves. But now comes a further claim in this connection. We are called, not only to guarantee Slavery within our own Territories, but we must provide for it in those of our neighbors about the with as any most from the moment we refused to enter into this matter. I believe that this fact was entered by them up in the Journals. I confer it appears to be even we mediated at any and al employed in the gold region of America south of the forty-ninth parallel, hereafter to be acquired. Bhould not we regard it as pretty comical sort of presumption. But if we should be further informed that Scotland had become fixed in its determination to break up the Union, because Great Britain declined to consider this subject, what would them be our amazement? Yet I see little difference between this picture and that which we present ourselves when we fall-to quarreling about the way we shall dispose of our neighbors' property at a time when there is no particular prospect of our getting it at all. Have not we got difficult problems enough to solve within our present enormous geographical limits to save us the necessity of puziling our brains with others that are without? I can scarce suppress a smile at this idea of "Territory hereafter to be acquired," even amid all the painful realities of the immediate struggle. Is it not, I sak you, Mr. Speaker, an abstraction more extraordinary than all the rest? The third and last of the amase of grievance is, perhaps, the most singular of all. It attaches itself to no act of commission or of omission whatever, but is mere apprehension of what may be done hereafter. It is said that the party which has now succeeded in the popular election has increased in numbers with great raudity, and that it shows itself so animated by a hostility to Slavery as to render all reliance upon its present profession of moderation utterly illasory. The case, then, stands thus—we are to dissolve the Union, rot about a reality, but from a fear. What! can this be so! The chivalrous State of South Carolina frightened! The brave Ancient Dominion stricken with panic! The vigorous State of Georgia in dismay! And all for what? Not on account of the Chicago platform, the only anthorized exposition of the policy of the successful party. No. that is not complained of as dangerous. The terror comes from the alarming language of particular individuals. Mr. such a one had said so and so in a speech; a a fale prophet and themselves wise remonstrating, supplies the aggrieved parties propose no longer to attempt to repress the "conflict," but rather to invite invarion in good earnest by beginning it themselves. So Mr. Lincoln, our President elect, is charged with having said in Illinois, some time ago, "that a-crisis would be reached and passed." And he "that a crisis would be reached and passed." And he had been so bold as to quote the words of an authority before whose name all Christian nations bow: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Whereupon the complements proceed to disprove the propositions by immediately bringing on a crisis, and, instead of waiting for the house to fall, by setting vigorously to work to pull it down about our cars. As d all this from fear let the e-predictions should be verified hereafter. It has been further alleged as a grievance, that, by the admission of new Free States, the time may come when their number will exceed three-quarters of the whole; then they will have it in their power to adopt amendments of the Constitution at pleasure; then there is reason to fear that they will invade the domestic institutions of the States. Of course, the Republicans Of course, the Republicans atterions of the States. Of course, the Republicans will at once initiate a plan of emancipation, and it is in full view of this impending danger that the Slave-holding States prefer to avoid it by dissolving the Union. It is difficult at all times to reas a about imaginary dangers. I think it is Mr. Jefferson who remarked that "much of the life of every man is remarked that "much of the life of every man "troubled with the apprehension of things that never "come to pass." But surely we have no rational cause to anti-ipate the admission of twentytional cause to anti-part the admission of twenty-seven more States within any moderate calcula-tion of time. Yet it will require no less to furnish the necessary proportion, outside of the Slave States, to incorporate amendments into the Con-stitution. It is, moreover, somewhat surprising to find that even the suggestion of the possibility of the proposal of such amendment in any case should have been made in such a quarter. Surely, there are some things which, for its own security, if for no other rea-son, it may fairly be presumed that not one of the States would ever originate, and one of the most essen-tial would be any idea of a direct interference with the tial would be any idea of a direct interference with the internal economy of a sister State. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I should be very jealous, as a citizen of Massachusetts, of any attempt on the part of Virginiu, for example, to propose an amendment of the Constitution designed to reseind or abolish the Bill of Rights prefixed to our own form of government. Yet I cannot see why such a proposition would be more unjustifiable than any counterposition to abolish Slavery. In mastering the primary elements of our form of Government, the first and fundamental idea is the reservation to the people of the respective States of every power of reguto myself, but accept the offered settlement of the differences that remain between us, on some fair bass people of the respective States of every power of regulating their own affairs not specifically surrendered in the Constitution. The security of the State Governments depends upon the fidelity with which this principle is observed. Even the intimation of any such interference as I have mentioned by way of such interference as I have mentioned by way of example, could not be made in current without at once shaking the entire foundation of the whole Confederated Union. No man shall exceed me in jeal-oney of affection for the State foundation of the whole that what has not happened the six will be more likely of the state of the state

ary evil grows up at once into a p gantle reality, and must be dealt with as such. It is at all times cittled to legislate against a possibility. The Committee have reported a proposition inter end to meet this case. It is a term of amendment of the Constitution, which in substance true away no rights whatever which the Free States ever should attempt to use, while it vests exclusively in the Slave States the right to use them or not as they shall think proper the whole treatment of the States ever should attempt to use, while it vests exclusively in the Slave States the right to use them or not as t', ey shall think proper—the whole treatment of the st' oject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them exclusively within their jurisdiction, and subject to their control. A time may arrive, in the course of years, when they will themselves decire come act of interference in a friendly and beneficent spirit. If so, they have the power rereeved to them of initiating the very form in which it would be most welcome. If not, they have a security, so long as this Government shall endure, that no sister State shall dictate any change against their will. I have now considered all the alleged grievances which have thus far been brought to our attention—first, the Personal Liberty laws, which pever freed a slave; second, exclusion from a Territory which slavcholders will never desire to occupy; third, apprehension of an event which will never take place. For the sake of these three cancer of complaint, all of them utterly without practical result, the slavcholding States, unquestiouably the weakest section of this great Confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a Govthe weakest section of this great Confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a Government that now keeps 19,000,000 of freemen willing to toletate, and in one sense to shelter, instintions which, but for that, would meet with no more sympathy emong them than they now do in the remainder of the civilized world. For my own part, I must declare that, even suppose these alleged grievances to be more real than I represent them, I think the measures of the Committee dispose of them effectually and forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend it to the Legislatures of the States to accomplish the remainder. Why, then, is it that harmony is not restored? The answer is, that you are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guaranties in the Congress of the co our neighbors lands? Are we to break up the Union of these States, cemented by so many years of common sufferings, and resplendent with so many years of common glory, because it is insisted that we should incorporate into what we now regard as the charter of our f. eedom a proclamation to the civilized world, that we intend to grasp the territory of other nations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putnations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putting into it certain institutions which some of as diapprove, and that, too, whether the people inhabiting that territory themselves approve of it or not?

I am almost inclined to believe that they who first
did it must have done so for the sake of presenting a
condition which they knew beforehand must be rejected, or which, if accepted, must humiliate us in the
dust forever. In point of fact, this proposal covers no
question of immediate moment which may not be settied by another and less obnoxious one. Why is it,
then, persevered in and the other rejected? The
reason is obvious—you want the Union dissolved.
You want to make it impossible for honorable men
to become reconciled. If it be indeed so, then
on you, and you alone, shall rest the responsibility of what may follow. If the Union be broken
up, the reason why it happened shall remain on record
forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling
a question, which might be offered and accepted with on, the reason why it happened shall remain on re-order forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling a question, which might be offered and accepted with honor, in order to insist upon another, which you knew we could not accept without disgrace. I answer for myself only when I say, that if the alternative of the myself only when I say, that if the alternative of the Lilvation of the Union be only that the people of the United States shall, before the Christian nations of the earth, plant in broad letters upon the print of their charter of Republican government the dogma of slave propagandism over the remainder of the countries of the world, I will not consent to brand myself with what I deem such disgrace, but the consequences be what they may. But it is said that this answer closes the door of reconcillation, and the slaveholding States will secode. And what then I have been the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the Government to not This brings me to the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the Government to pursue in the face of those difficulties. Some of the trionds with whom I see have not hesitated to express themselves in favor of coercion, and they have onewn very gloomy pictures of the fatal consequences to the prosperity and security of the whole Union that must cause. For my own sake, I am glad that I do not purtake so largely in these fears. I see no obstacle to the security of the Government in not less than twenty Stases, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been ice in not less than twenty Stases, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been deprived of that peculiar practical wisdom in the management of their affairs weach is the secret of their past success. Several new States will before long be ready to take their places with us, and make good in part of the loss of the clo ones. The mission of furnishing a great example of free government to the nations of the earth will still be in our hands, impaired, I admr, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet yet in spite of the temporary admit, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet yet in spite of the temporary drawback. Even the problem of coercion will go on to solve itself without our aid; for if the scutiment of disunion become so far universal and permanent in the distatisfied States as to show no prospect of good from resistance, and there be no acts of aggression attempted on their part I will not say that I want atempted on their part, I will not say that I may not favor the idea of some arrangement of a peaceful character, though I do not now see the authority under which it can be originated. The new Confederacy can scarcely be other than a secondary power. It can never be a maritime State. It will begin with the necessity of keeping eight millions of its confederacy can see the secondary of the seco gm white the control of the control population to watch four millions, and with the duty of

are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guaranties in the Constitution; you must make the protection and extension of Slavery in the Territories now existing "and hereafter to be acquired" a cardinal doctrine of our great charter. Without that you are determined to dissolve the Union. How stands the case, then I We offer to settle the question finally, in all of the present territory that you chaim, by giving you every chance of establishing Slavery that you have any right to require of us. You decline to take the offer, because you fear it will do you no good. Slivery will not go there. But if that be true, what is the ase of naking for the protection anyhow, much less in the Constitution? Why require protection where you will have nothing to protect! All you appear to desire it for is New-Mexico. Nothing else is left. Yet you will not accept New-Mexico at once, because ten years of experience has proved to you that protection has been of no use thus far. But if so, how can you expect that it will be of such more use hereafter, and to make it worth dissolving the Union about? But if we pass to the other condition, is it any more reasonable? Are we going to fight because we cannot agree upon the mode of disposing of our neighbors' lands? Are we to break up the Union of these States, cemented by so many years of common sufficience and reasonadent with se many years of tacks upon the persons or the property of the civizens of the United States, or of their Government, I see not how demands for immediate redress can be avoided. If any interruptions should be attempted of the regular channels of trade in the great watercourses or in the ocean, they cannot long be permitted, and if any con-ider, the ricerties of citizens should be personated or riderable n incrities of citizens should be persecuted or poser bed on account of their attachment to the Union, and should call for protection, I cannot deny the obliand shou deall for protection, I cannot deny the obligation of this Government to afford it. There are many persons in many of the States whose patriotic declarations and heneragle pledges of support of the Union may brieg down upon them more than the ill-will of their infatuated isllow-citizens. It would be impossible for the people of the United States to look upon any prescription of them with indifference. These are times which should bring together all men, by whatever yarty name they may have been heretofor distinguished, upon common ground. When I heard the gentlemen from Virginia, the other day, so bravely and so forebly urging their many arguments in support of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, my least involuntarily bounded toward them, as brethen sacedly engaged in a common cause. Let them, said I to myself, but accept the offered settlement of the differences that remain between us, on some fair basis like that proposed by the Committee, and what is to prevent us all, who yet believe that "the Union must be preserved," from joining heart and hand our com-

which this grand system of our fathers would seem to be a mockery and a show, I shall equally strive to give no just ground to enemies and traitors to expand the circle of noisel is they may do. Although not very frequently indulaing in the profession of a devotion to the Union which has heretofore been too often assectated with a public policy I deem most dangerous to its safety; I will venture to add that no man, over the boundless extent of our dominion, has more reason for inextinguishable attachment to it than myself. It is interwoven in my affections with the faithful labors in its superior of two generations of my race; it is blended with a no inconsiderable personal stake in its continuity; it is ningled with my carnest prayers for the welfare of these who are treading after me, and, more than all there, it colors all my visions of the beneficent spread of republican in-titutions, as well in America as over there, it colors all my visions of the beneficent spread of republican in-titutions, as well in America as over the rest of the civilized world: If then, so gaest a calamity as a division is about to befall us, it shall be hastened by no zet of mine. It shall come from the wilful passions of infatuated men, who demand it of us to destroy the great principles for which our fathers struggled in life and in death, to stain our standard with the symbol of here are conversion, and to degrade us in the very hour he man expression, and to degrade us in the very hour of our victory, before our countrymen, before all the rations of the civilized world, and before God. Rather than this, "let the heavens fall." My daty is performed. formed.
The House again went into Committee on the Deficiency bill, and the discussion of the Chiriqui amend-

ment was resumed.

Mr. SICKLES (Dem., N. Y.) advocated it on the ground of great national, commercial, and economical advantages, as it seemed a new and practical route to the Pacific, of immerse importance, considering the exorbitant charges and monopoly of the Panama Railond Company.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

The House took a recess of the characteristic of the Evening Session.

The evening session was occupied in speeches on the criris by Messis. FARNSWORTH (Rep. Ill.), AVERY (Dem., Tenn.), NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.), and EDG-ERTON (Reg., Ohio).

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. The Legislature to-day reclected the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, United States Senator.

A resolution is now under consideration, declaring that in case the sectional difficulties are not speedily reconciled. North Carolina will go with the South. The military bill comes up next.

The Louislana State Convention. New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Convention met at 11 a. m. One handred and one members were present.

A motion to elect a Reporter for the Convention was

A resolution in regard to the expediency of sending reinforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens was laid on the table, subject to call.

A resolution was passed asking the Military Board o report their progress to the Convention. A resolution was passed to have the ordinance of se

cession, as signed, engraved and lithographed. A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to

the Montgomery Convention to resist any attempt to reo, en the African slave-trade. Tabled by a vote of Mr. Walker of New-Orleans offered a resolution that

this is not the sense of this Convention upon the question itself, but that the Convention does not think it proper to hamper the delegates with instructions upon this or any other subject.

Mr. Walker's resolution, after a long and excited debate, was passed.

George Williamson, a member of the Convention. was appointed Commissioner to the Texas State Convention, which meets on Monday.

Missouri.

Sr. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resolution to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention was laid on the table was adopted in the House yesterday, but after much discussion, and the adoption and rejection of various amendments and substitutes, the whole subject was again tabled, thus defeating the Senate appointments.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the nomination of

meanditional Union men as delegates to the State Conventien, was held yesterday afternoon, at which some two or three hundred persons were present. Resolutions declaring unreservedly for the Union, and opposing mere party men for the Convention, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Monday.

The Virginia Conference. PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISTORG, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. Gov. Curtin has appointed William M. Meredith of Philadelphia County, Thos. E. Franklin of Lancaster, Ex-Gov. James Pelleck of Northumberland, David Wilmet of Bradford, Ex-Judge Thomas White of In-diana, A. W. Leomis of Allegheny, and William McKennan of Washington, Commissioners to meet the Commissioners of the Border States, at Washington, on Monday next. Five, if not six, are eminently conservative.

To the Associated Press. ощо.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. The Commissioners appointed to go to Washington to meet the Virginia Commissioners are: Gov. Chase, Thomas Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, and J. T. Backus. They will be instructed to procure an adjournment of the conference until the 4th of April.

MISSCURI. St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The House to-day passed a resolution appointing Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Berckner, and John D. Coulter, Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and the Gove-nor was requested to notify the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

RHODE-ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. Gov. Sprague has appointed the following Commissioners to the Washington Convention: Chief-Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, George H. Browne, Samuel Y. Arnold,

INDIANA. CINCINSATI, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The Legislature of Indinana has authorized the Governor to appoint Comissioners to the Washington Con venton. The names will be announced to-morrow.

Salute in Honor of Lieut, Slemmer, Nonnistown, Pa., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

A salute of 34 guns was fired to day in honor of Lieut. Slemmer and lady, both natives of Norristown, for gallantly upholding the honor of their country at Fort Pickens.

Democratic State Convention.

YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

Renselser; Dr. A. White of Ceynga; H. A. Reeves of Suffolk; E. O. Perrin of Jungs.

Judge Gray of Cheming expressed the hope, before proceeding with the roll call, or deciding upon contested serts, no delegales sent here my a come in any will be excluded. All were aware that in the City of New-York two sers of delegates have been elected, and he ceited to reale that affair with all harmony. He understood that in former times in the Conventions of 1859 and 1850, the regularity of the respective organizations was settled on. He did not propose to interfere with anything that had been settled by those Conventions, or to settle anew any question of regularity. His purposewas to keep out of this Convention any matter of dispute; any question calculated to disturb its harmony. He therefore offered the following:

Reselved, That without intending to impair the decisions of previous Conventions which have determined the organization at Tannony Hall to be the regular organization of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Convention in the decisions of the decisions of the decisions of the decision of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Convention in the decision in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Convention in the decision in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Government in the convention in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Government in the convention in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York, the Government in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York and the Government in the convention of the Democrate gray in the Gity of New York and the G

Judge Dean of New-York moved to strike out the first part of the resolution. It was of no consequence to this Convention what former Conventions had done. He came here to represent no party organization. He wanted, in this Convention, to keep out every disturb-

ing element. [Applause.]
Elijah F. Purdy called the gentleman to order. His at is contested.

Loud cries of order, and cries for Dean.

Loud cries of order, and cries for Dean.

The Chair decided that the gentlemen whose seats are contested had no right to address the Convention.

Mr. Dean—Then the gentleman from New-York, whose seat is contested, has no right to raise a point of

order.

After some excitement, the provious question was demanded and ordered.

Applaxed Loomis of Herkimer called for a division

on the question.

The first part of the resolution, relating to regularity, was put to vote, but before the roll was finished, Judge Gray, as a settlement of the difficulty, asked manifecture consent to offer the following: Pecalized, That in the judguest of this Convention, is view of the present public exigency and peculiar nature and objects of this body, it is expedient to admit to east all delegates and alternates who may have been sent here without entering into or determining any question of regularity or organization, or projudicing thereby the decisions of any previous Democratic Conventions as to the questions of organization.

Lend configure 6 (depend the reading of this resolu-

Loud applause followed the reading of this resolu-

cteers.

August Belmont asked leave for the Tammany Delegation to retire for consultation.

Judge Dean said that Mozart did not wish to retire

for one moment from a Convention called for such patrictic purpose. [Lood applause.] Credentials were handed in.

Credentials were bunded in.

The following Committee was appointed on permanent or ganization:
Chancellor Walworth of Saratoga, J. B. Skinnet of Wyoming,
Millard Johnson of Owergo, Dennis McCariby of Onondaga,
Edmand Driggs of Kings.

The following Committee on Creditionals was apmointed:

pointed:
T. H. Houghtaling of Cayoga, R. H. Coshney of Mantgomery
C. W. Armstreeg of Albany, Eli Cook of Erie, and Joseph R. Flanders of Frankiio.
The Convention took a recess till half-past three.

The Convention took a recess in man-past three.

AFFERMON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock. The body of the Hall was filled with over 700 delegates and alternates, and the galleries densely packed. A large number of ladies were present.

The Hon. R. H. Walworth reported the following

The Hon, R. H. Walworth reported the following comment officers of the Convention:

For President—The Hon, Annua J. Parker of Albany.

For I no President—Ist District, Charles O'Gonor, James Volaworth, Gilbert Dean, and August Belmont, 11d District, Volaworth, Gilbert Dean, and August Belmont, 11d District, District, Fragtis Gorning, James G. Hayer, S. Sherwood, Day Christopher, and L. Kernhead, I'Vin District, Alenno G. Pales, Bishan Perkins, Wim, Coleman, and John D. Williard, Vin District, Horatio Symour Samuel L. Edwards, Wim, C. Grain, and Geo. W. Bend; Vilh District, Horatio Symour Samuel L. Edwards, Wim, C. Grain, and Geo. W. Bend; Vilh District, Peter Zawzer, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Accept and John McGeo, VIIIth District, Peter Jaweser, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Lewist and John McGeo; VIIIth District, Homan J. Redicield,

The Hon. Stephen Clark of Albany and Sherburne B. Piper of Niagara were appointed a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair. As Judge Parker appeared on the stand he was re-

As Jugge Parker and a carnest applause. When order was restored, he addressed the Convention at length.

Mr. Townsend of Kings moved to amend the resolution offored by Mr. Darrey in the morning, inviting the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly to reads on the floor, by striking out the word "Democratic". Mr. Darcy opposed the amendment, as it will admit

Mr. Darry opposed the amendment, as it will admit Republican legislators to seats on the floor. [Appliase.] A. B. Johnson of Uties opposed the amendmend on the ground of inconvenience. Mr. Grant of Oswego moved to amend by inserting the word "Utin" in place of "Democratic."

the word "Urin" in place of "Democratic, Agreed to.

Mr. Callicott moved to further amend by striking out the word "Urion," and substituting "all Democratic members, also those who sympathize with the objects of the Convention," and to include the State offerer. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

exist together is useful and prontable neighbors, as-sisting each other when either is threatened with in-jestice from the nations of Europe, and the two sec-tions, instead of wasting their time and energies quarreling with each other about Slavery, will at least have more time to severally employ all their energies in seeking their own prosperity in their own way.

Mr. Ludlow's resolution was adoted, and the following Committee appointed: Ist District, Samuel J. Tilldent and Judge Gilbert Denn of New-York: Hd, W. H. Lodlow of Suflolk, and Wm. Lelly of Dutchees; Hdd, A. C. Neven of Sullivan and Judge Willard of Troy; IV h, John Cramer of Saratoga, and A. C. Howe- of Es-ex; Vth, H. Seymous of Oneida, and A. Leomis of Herkimer; VIth, H. Ballard of Cortland, and C. Stebbins of Madison; VIIth; Isaae Butts of Monroe, and George Hastings of Livingston; VIIIth, G. W. Clint n, and J. A. Verplank of Erie; The Hen. Horatio Seymour appeared on the stand, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He addressed the Convention at length in a speech of much Mr. Ludlow's resolution was adoted, and the follow

re-sed the Convention at length in a speech of much

dre-sed the Convention at length in a speech of much force and eloquence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Saymour's remarks the applause was enthusiastic, and the Convention adjourned till 94 to-morrow.

The Committee on Resolutions have agreed on a series entirely free from anything of a partisan character; opposing coercion; favoring the Crittenden compromise; exhorting all men to unite with them on submitting that compromise to a vote of the people of the State; exhorting the secosing States to refrain from any acts of aggreeion or any course calculated to any acts of aggression or any course calculated to plurge the nation into civil war, and the non-secoding Slave States to use their influence with their bretaren of the South to that end.
The Tammany Hall delegation did not again make

their appearance in the Convertion after their with-drawn!. They met this afternoon in the Delayan House, and resolved to secode from the Convention, niter some opposition among the delegates. Charles O Conor, James T. Brady, Daniel E. Sickles J. J. Herry, and some others originally elected, are no present with the delegation. An address and resolutions were adopted by the

An address and resolutions were adopted by the delegation, as a separate body, attacking the Republicans severely as the authors of the present troubles; sympathizing with the South, and declaring strongly against any operative measures against any of the secon-The withdrawel of the Tammany Hall delegation caused but hitle excitement in the Convention.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case-The Action of the English Court.

Tonosto, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

Much feeling exists in consequence of the action of
the English Court in the fugitive slave extradition case. The Leader, the Government organ, to-day says that it is an upprecedented interference with the rights of a free people, and that Canada will not surrender her rights in obedience to the writ of an English Court. From Califorr'

The Pony Extress person at 4 p. m. yesterday—over four days behind time, owing to bad storms in the

Sar, Francisco, Jan. 11-3:50 p. m. The Legislature has transacted no business on account of the fail are of the Assembly to elect a Speaker

count of the fail are of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Seventy-two! allots have been taken, and the Assembly adjourned over to Monday. A well-informed correspondent represents the prevailing sentiment of the Legislature as full we:
So soon as an organization of the Legislature is effected, a series of resolutions, expressive of the unalterable attachment of California to the Union, as it now exists, and of her inflexible opposition to secession or disminon in any form, will be introduced. Who will have the honor of presenting them is not yet known, but more than one member in each House has expressed a determination that the matter is attended to at the a determination that the matter is attended to at the

a determination that the matter is attended to at the earliest possible moment.

Such resolutions, if framed so as to express directly and unequivocally the loyalty of California, will meet with very little, if any, opposition, and, whatever discussion may arise upon their consideration, will be confined almost exclusively to the wording, not to the sentiment. There may be, as has been asserted, two or three avowed Dismionists in the House, but, in face of the overwhelming majority against them, they will hardly be willing to come out and take a very decided stand against such an expression of opinion. If there are any such men in the Legislature, they are unknown to meet of the people of the State, and, without

known to most of the people of the State, and, without doubt, will choose to remain so.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to the 28th,

has arrived.

has arrived.

The latest Oregon advices contain nothing important. The newspapers are discussing the probabilities of another Indian war, from the fact that most of the tribes may ifest an unfriendly disposition.

The following items, brought by the Alert from Honolulu and Japan, are in addition to the news sent by the last express.

by the last exprese:
The bark Yankee was advertised to sail from Hono

The bark Yankee was advertised to sail from Honolula for San Francisco on Dec. 29. The crew of the whale ship Wiby Morgan, at Honolula, had refused to do their duty, and the United States Consul had discharged them. Several othership crews soon followed, among which were the crews of the bark Behring and the ship Siam. The Siam had completed her repairs, and would sail Dec. 20 for Jarvis Island, to load gauno at \$16.50 per tun. The bark Behring would sail for New-Bedford about Jan. 1. She was unable to procure a full cargo. The hrig Antilla and Russian bark Grefore, with oil would sail for Bremen about Dec. 28. The Grefore was not full.

fore, with oil would sail for Bremen about Dec. 28. The Grefore was not full.

The special correspondent of The New-York Herald on board the United States steamer Ningara had been put ashore at Yeddo, on account of presenting the captain with a cepy of his correspondence to The Herald, written at Hong Kong, reflecting on the captain. He had been taken away from Yeddo by the United States steamer Saginaw, and landed at Hakodadi

The following passengers sailed yesterday for New

The following passengers sailed yesterday for New-York by the Cortex:
Judge Norten. Don Petro Sarsevaln, John C. Birdaeve, John Temple W. Wallace, wife and son; Edward Furste, John Dengey B. Platt and wife, Isaac Frederic, wife and infant: Mrs. Kowalstap and 3 children, Phillip Cadrie, J. C. Hawen, wife and 3 children; L. A. Sauderson, Mrs. Catherine Walters and 3 children; L. A. Sauderson, Mrs. Catherine Walters and 3 children; L. A. Sauderson, Mrs. Catherine Walters and 3 children, M. Feller, Ang. Storman, And. Meyer, Miss Lina Locks, J. J. Brewer, J. L. Hull, L. E. Barron, Geo. M. Harrington, Ches. H. Williams, Mrs. Mary Hudson, L. A. Ehrnan, W. Turuler, Chales E. Satterley, R. J. Slevons, wife, 2 children and servant; Mrs. Gorey, Mrs. Schultz, T. Fitch, E. M. Chall, S. J. Houry, Win. K. Douzhertey, H. S. Stane, H. Kraft, R. Mathleen, Geo. McMillin, Geo. W. Dyer, F. B. Molger, W. M. W. Gadeomb, D. Samuel, Migor Healey, G. E. Mennen, J. W. Sutler, J. G. Clark, C. W. Hart, Alonzo Davis, Joseph H. Martin, W. D. Aldrich, Julius Caro, John Howes, Mr. Paschall, L. Ahrams, J. S. Darling, and 38 others.

The principal shippers of treasure are:
Wells Pargo. E. Co. ... \$220,00 [Marphy, Grant & Co. ... \$600

Wm. T. Coleman & Co. 90,000]
and others for less nurse, making an aggregate of \$1,425,000 for New York, and \$19,000 for England.

Arrived, 9th, batk Almstis, from Newcastle, N. S. W.
Sailed, 11th, steamer Certex, for Pausman; 12th, ship Fair Wind, for Baster's Island; Morresser, for Hong Kong, carrying 500 Chiusaner and \$11,600 in treasure. The ships Orpheus and Northern Light are under obsater for a load of guint for England. The See-Lark is bullasting for Mexico to load with wood for Europe.

San Francisco, Jan. 12—Evening.
The limited business that might be looked for in due course at his time of the year has been further sustained by the events of

The limited business has been further sustained by the events of the past few days.

A. L. Stockfetth, Consul for Hamburg at this port, a merchant of extended connections and resident partner of the Lady Adams cumpany of Sarraneato, one of the oldest firms in California, committed whiche early on stemer's day, the 10th inst. He was found to be largely involved both in business liabilities and in obligations of a personal and confidential mature to his friends.

clived. On the 9th inst, the effort to sustain the market for Crushed Sugar was abandoned; 1,000 bils, sold at suction at 111 #12/e.; the market is since inactive at the nominal quotation of the On Jam. 1 the sector of Oandless was of Joseph house, one-third of which were held by Mr. Stockfield, one-third by other operators, and the remainder by importers. The belief that the bulk would be realized upon to cover advances has broke down prices from 25 to 20c. 48 hs. Bolders were anxious to sell and there were few bayers; 1,500 boxes have since changed hands at that figure. These abrupt fluctuations in two leading articles have had an unfaverable influence upon the prices of almost all goods, particularly while the actual trade is so dull, anything forced at the moment entails marifices, but there are few transactions to note. Cost is firm, and moving in small lots. An advance on other goods not being worthy of attention is reported. The market for Demestic Produce continues inactive, through the causes last noted. Wheat comes in slowly, and little for export can be had even at \$1.70.

The worther is time and propitions for sowing. Freights are dull and drought.

The Not Wester sailed to-day for China, and the Endeavor, of Culeman's Line, cleared in New York to-day. Money was in this demand, for the last, they at 2722 \$1 cont. The losses by the events above referm a vary pretty evenly divided among importers and jobbers, but the held individual case of sufficient extent to spread disaster.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jun. 31, 1861.

The Annual Appropriation bill for the next fiscal year was reported, and made the special order for

The Controller of New-York City sent a report of the costs and disbursements in opening streets in that city since 1855.

The bills to fix the fees of Justices of the Pence; to open St. Felix street, Brooklyn, and to fix the sulary of the City Judge of Brooklyn, were ordered to a third Frem Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861. THE VIRGINIA RESOLUTIONS.

The most important, or only important, event in leg-

islation to-day is the reports of the Joint Committee on islation to-day is the reports of the Joint Committee on the Virginia resolutions. In the Assembly, Mr. Pierce as ked unanimous consent to make a report from the Committee on the Governor's Message and the Virginia Resolutions. He said the Committee had not prepared an argumentative report. Neither did he deem it necessary for them to do so. It was based upon an everyday principle in common life, when two men have a difference together, namely, that they meet and talk over their differences together, and see if they cannot arrive at a matural and satisfactory agreement. He hoped that the conclusions of the majority of the Committee would be satisfactory to the House; all, however, that he would ask would be that members would listen carefully to the report, and consider the positions taken by the Committee before coming to any conclusions of the majority of the continuous and the carefully to the report, and consider the positions taken by the Committee before coming to any conclusions. listen carefully to the report, and consider the positions taken by the Committee before coming to any conclusion on the subject. He presented the following report of the unjority of the Committee on the Governor's Message and Virginia Resolutions:

The Joint Committee to whom was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, after a deliberate consideration of the subject to which they relate, submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Wherea, The State of Virginia, by resolutions of her General Assembly, passed the 10th list, has invited such of the Siave holding Sistes and now Staveholding States are willing to unite with her, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February pax, to consider and if practicable, agree to some suitable adjustment

with ner, to meet at Washington on the suitable adjustment of our national difficulties; and Wherear. The people of New-York, while they hold the optuien that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, contains all meetful guaranties for the rights of the States, are nevertheless reasy, at all times, to confer with their broth on upon all alleged griavances, and to do all that can justly be required of them to al-

Additionated, therefore discounted that the Boundary of the Cartis Noves, see S. Waldworth, James C. Smith, Amsaish B. James, Eras-Corning, Addition Gardiner, Greene C. Bromson, and Widian Dedge, be and are hereby appointed Commissioners on the Cartis of the Commissioners from other States in the hereafter s. Con missioners shall be appointed by a majority of the states of the Union, to confer with them upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor is to them shall seem fit at all proper, provided that the said Com-pissioners shall, at all times, be subject to the control of this

Legislature.

Resolved, That in thus according to the request of Virginia, it is

Resolved, That in thus according to the request of the propo-Resolved, That in thus according to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted by the General Assembly of that State; or concedes the propriety of their adoption by the proposed Convention. But while additing to the position she has heretofers occupied, New-York will not reject an indistinct a conference, witch, by bringing together the man of both sections, holds out the possibility of an honorable settlement of our ustional difficulties, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country.

Resulted, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Excluded States, and to the Predent of the United States, and to inform the Count lesioners, without delay, of their appointment.

Res leed, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Senate, with a request that they concur therein.

The above report was concurred in by Senators Hillhouse and Abell, and Messre. Pierce, Finch, Camp, and

house and Abell, and Messre. Pierce, Fineh, Camp, and Varian of the Assembly.

Mr. Bingham, on behalf of himself and Senator J. McLeod Murphy, presented the following:

Revorw of a minerity of the John Select Committee of the Senator and Assembly upon the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia invelting the States to appoint Commissioners to meet on the 4th of February next, as the City of Washington to agree upon and propose amendments to the Constitution.

tion.

The undersigned, a minority of said Committee, respectfully

by of Virginia invising the States to a state contemposition to meet on the state for February near the City of Washington, to account to the Constitution of the United Plates. By the fifth article of the Constitution of the United Plates. By the fifth article of that Constitution, Congress may read the constitution of the United Plates. By the fifth article of that Constitution, Congress may read the constitution of the United Plates. By the fifth article of the Constitution, Congress may read the constitution of the Congress of Congress is also directed to call a Concept of the Congress of Congress is also directed to call a Concept of Congress of Congress is also directed to call a Concept of Congress of the Proposition of the Provided of the International Congress of the Proposition of the Provided of Congress of the Congress of two-thirds of United State of Virginia has congressed of the Congress of the

The Great-Western Railway Traffic

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.
An unprecedented amount of through traffic is beginning to pass over the Great Western Railway from St.
Louis and other Western and Southern points, caused, to a great extent, it is understood, by the secession troubles. The Great Western Railway has ample stock and facilities, and was never in a better con dition for doing a large business.

Buffalo, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861,
The stove works of Wood, Hubbell & Co. were
damaged by fire this morning to the amount of from
four to five thousand dollars. Fully insured.

In steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk and Richmond-Miss M. Camp, L. S. Treat, Wm. Griffin, D. C. Peters, Miss L. Rosenberg, Capt. Ord (U. S. A.), wife, four children and nurse; Mrs. Carpenter, H. Smith, Dr. Ascoll, W. Herrington, and 6 in the steerage. Passengers Arrived

Sun-Rises....7:10 | Sets..... 5:18 | Moon | Rises... Sandy Hook. 11:59 Gev Island ... 0:49 | Hell-Gate ... 2:30

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKJap. 3L

Steamships—Tentonia (Ham), Tambe, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; John Bell (Br.), Scott, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co. Sipp—Amphortific Swed.), Broburg, Queenstown and a market, Funch & Meincke, Medway (6r.), Kennedy, London, Funch & Meincke.

Israk—La Flata, Crowell, Buenca Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co. cke.

- La Flata, Crowell Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Ca.;
Lee, New-Haven, N. O. Fillebury; Stella, Bremer,

J. Avilus, Lee, New Haven, N. O. Fillsbury; Stella, Bremer, Bremen, H. Koope.
Brigs-Surf, McIntire, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Lynbica (Aust.), Camerarobich, Queenstown and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Emily Fisher, Skaples, Clemfuegos, Brett, Son & Co. A. B. Cock, Perkins Gibara, Simpson & Clapp, Fideo (Aust.), Sorpa, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Peter I. Neins, Cole, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.
Schooners—Atlantic, Washburn, New London, master; Emma N., Cock Portan-Prince, Brett, Son & Co. R. Vaux, Frink, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray; S. Hotchkies, Danne, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; Narsgansett, Hall, Mataozas, T. B. Chase; Quickstep (Br.), Doman St. John, D. R. Dewoif; Villago Gem, Baker, Norfolk, M. Bedelh

Arrived.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., mdse. and past. to Ludiam & Heincken.

Bark Harmon, Baker. Gergenti via Gibraliar Dec. 1, fruit and sulphur to H. Tupper & Son. Experienced strong N. E. gales; rigung forenast and split sails. Dec. 13. io lat. 24 51, lon. 28 35, spoke schr. Miner from Philadelphia for San Francisco: Jan. 16, at. 26 41, lon. 68 20, spoke brig Julia Ford (of Hampdee), from Norfolk for Jameloa.

Bark Cavallo. Washington. Port Lavacca 28 days. cotton, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co. Was 16 days crossibg the tuilf of Mexico, with nothing but light W. winds.

Bark N. W. Bridge (of Portland). Long. Matanzas Jan. 11, via Hampton Roads 4 days, guano (part of cargo of ship John Cottle) to Brott, Son & Co.

Bark Pales. Biddle. Felize, Hond. Jan. 16, mshogavy, log-wood &c., to J. Jex. Was 8 days N. of Hatteras, with heavy M. weatler.

ceather. Bark Tyrian (Br., of Hadfax), Wilson, St. Marths, Curacos,

Ban 5, said to master.
Brig Sentucky. Pendleten, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, mass. to
Walch, Carver & Chase. Sidps John Rusyon, for Mobile: Masonic, for Mentevideo, bork Virginia Estellina, for Rio Janefrey
brigs Ne life Hunt, for Boston, Handy King, for up the river, all sailed a few days previous.

Eig W. H. Townsend (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.), Crosbr,
Malega Dec. 1: passed dibralian 5th; indee to master. Jan. 28, in ist. 24 20, Jon. 74 32, spoke back Cornella, Barton, hence for Hayana.

Havana Brig Somers (of Boston), Caulfield, Monrovia Dec. 6, pain oil, &c., to E. P. Clark of Boston. Brig Demarata (of Boston) Cunningham, Remedies 12 days,

Brig Demarta (of Boston) Cunningham, Remedios 12 days, sugar to nester.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, Fernandina 6 days, cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Schr. At new Lewis (of Northbaven, Mass.), Bush, Ochorles Jam., 21 days, pinnente to Henry DeCordova & Co. Experienced very heavy N. E. and S. E. gales; Jan. 24, Iar. 34, 22 N., Ion. 74 is W., passed a schr bottom up, same day, during a S. E. gale, 194; jib, and received other slight damage.

Schr. Artetus (of Dennis), Chase, Jac. 26, Iar. 34, 22 N., Ion. 74 is W., passed a schr bottom up, same day, during a S. E. gale, 194; jib, and received other slight damage.

Schr. Artetus (of Dennis), Chase, Jacmel Jan. 15, logwood and coffee te Brett, Son & Co. Jan. 17, Cape St. Nicola Mole, bearing S. E. 30 niles, apocke bark William (of New-Orleans), from Cathesena for Pert an Prioce.

Schr. Buena Vista, Roby. Virginia, 3 days, wood. Jan. 39, saw schr. 6, F. Brown, from Virginia for New-York, with wood, tow into the Ereakwater in distress.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston 6 days, cotton &c. to Jones Smith & Co. Jan. 28, Iat. 474, Ion. 76, passed schr. E. G. Ruscell, of and from Baltimore for Perto Cabello.

Schr. Jane F. Burfee (of Fall River), Davis, Frankfla, La., 23 days, molasset to Sturges & Co. Experienced heavy weather; breke boom, &c.

Schr. Elizabeth Jane (Br., of St. Andrews), Anderson, St. John, N. B., 10 days, pickles to Jed Fry. Experienced heavy weather. Schr. Phobe, Morrow, Havana 18 days, conges to Delioer, Petter & Co.

Schr. James H. Seguine, Ellis, Doby Island 4 days, timber to

cetter & Co. Sebr. James H. Seguine, Ellis, Doby Island 4 days, timber to Raymond C. R. Painter, Hopkins, Milton, Del., 3 days, corn to B. Schr. W. H. Tittemb (of Rockland), Thayer, Sierre Leene 49

lass, paim cit. &c. to R. W. Trundy.
Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C., 4 days, cotton and
gaval stores to McClessiy. Mott & Co.
Schr. E. D. Hulse, Conklin. Wilmington, N. C., 8 days, navel
tores, &c. to Jonas Smith & Co.
Schr. A. C. Reeves, Somers, Newbern, N. C., 3 days, cotton,
cc. to C. B. Dibble & Co.
Schr. J. M. Youmans, Peterson, Pantego, N. C., 3 days, staves

Schr. A. C. Reeve, Somes, Newton, Pantego, N. C., 3 days, stayes to Benill & Co.; vessel to moster. Schr. O Daiby, Rogers, Morchead City, N. C., 3 days, cotton and naval stores to B. C. Muiray. Schr. Messenger, Falford, Charleston via Beaufort, N. C., 3 days, cotton and rice to mester.

Schr. Iris. Cook. Washington, N. C., 4 days, mayal stores and cotton to Howly, Corners & Co.
Schr. John S. Lee. Coron, Mobile 12 days, cotton to N. H. Bricham.

righam. Schr. D. M. French, Young, Virginis 3 days, wood. Schr. Mercer. Martin, New-Haven 2 days.

Schr. Mercer. Martin. New-Haven? days.
Schr. Charter Ook. Bentley. Battimers? days. coal.
Schr. Valoria, Woodsey. Battimers? days. coal.
Schr. E. Wester. Dibble. Vinginia 3 ans. wood.
Schr. E. Wester. Dibble. Vinginia 3 ans. wood.
Schr. Clara, Barrett. Nowbern. S. C. 3 days, cotton to master.
Schr. Battimore, diff. Arless did is 6 days. coal.
Schr. H. S. Morse, Trenchard. Alexandria 4 days. coal.
Schr. H. S. Morse, Trenchard. Alexandria 4 days. coal.
Stomer Penguio, Williams, Providence, more, and pass to L.
Idell.

BELOW-I bark. SAILED-Ships Augustus, New-Orleans; Viking, San Fran-cisco; barks H. Thennard, Briggel; Travetora, Buence Ayres, Also, ship Confidence, New Orleans; bark La Plata, Buence Ayres; brigs Schio, Rio Janeiro, Arabella, Aspinwall. Ayree; brigs Bohio, Rlo Janeiro; Arabella, Aspluwal WIND-During the day, from W, to W. N. W.

THE BR. STRAMBHP KAWNAK is now on the small Balance Dock for the purpose of having her hall newly painted. THE SHIP HUMBER is also on the great Balance Dock for re-pelles. She will be stropped, recalled, and newly coppered.